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# VEGETABLE Situation



of

# VEGETABLE SITUATION

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Approved by  
The Outlook and Situation Board  
and Summary released  
January 24, 1972

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The *Vegetable Situation* is published in February, May, August, and November.

Smaller lettuce and celery crops have reduced the estimate of winter vegetable production 2 percent below a year ago. The same quantity of new cabbage, slightly more carrots, and more Florida tomatoes are in prospect. Vegetable prices likely will continue seasonally high the next few weeks but are a little below the record-high prices received by growers last November.

Combined *canned and frozen* vegetable supplies equal or slightly exceed a year ago. Carryover stocks of both were less, but canned packs have largely offset these smaller carryovers.

Canned vegetable supplies are probably a little larger than a year earlier, because of larger packs of sweet corn, peas, and some tomato products. On the other hand, January 1 supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, were moderately smaller than on the same date a year earlier. Prices for many processed vegetables are expected to hold steady to strong, but there has been some discounting of some of the more plentiful canned goods.

*Potato* supplies are abundant again this year as the East and the Midwest brought in larger crops last fall. The West produced 5 percent less. U.S. stocks January 1 totaled 1 percent less than a year ago, but 7 percent above the same date in 1970. In general, round whites and reds are abundant but there are fewer Russets and they are in a better market position than last year. Regional prices reflect the divergent supply situation. Prices are holding up better in the West, but are weak elsewhere.

*Sweetpotato* supplies are much shorter than a year earlier and prices moderately higher. A fairly good rate of shipments has been maintained, and prices are expected to show some further seasonal rise.

*Dry bean* supplies are smaller again this year, as both carryover and the 1971 crop were less. Prices are above the high levels established in the previous selling season. Domestic use will be off, and exports may be substantially lower. These relatively high prices are expected to hold until the size of the 1972 crop becomes apparent.

*Dry pea* production in 1971 was one of the largest since the World War II era. Stocks are large, prices are depressed, and West Coast dock strikes have seriously disrupted foreign movement.



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

### FRESH VEGETABLES

Winter vegetable production is down an estimated 2 percent this year, reflecting moderately smaller lettuce and celery crops. Prospective winter tomato production in Florida is sharply larger than last year's small volume. As for other high-tonnage crops, about the same quantity of cabbage is expected, while carrot production is up 2 percent. Vegetable prices are near the record highs set in November and are expected to continue seasonally high the next few weeks. Cold rainy weather has reduced Mexican tomato imports by at least a fourth thus far this shipping season, but with the onset of warmer weather, heavier receipts are expected.

For domestic winter vegetables, the production forecast of 38.1 million hundredweight was exceeded in 1969 and 1971, and equaled in 1967. Despite higher farm prices in recent years, growers have shown less tendency to boost plantings. Early 1972 seems to be typical of this new lag in response to favorable prices. There are several reasons for this, but the most important appear to be: (1) rising production costs (2) limited and less dependable sources of harvest labor (3) high capital investment restricting entry into the business on an efficient scale (4) more awareness of supply-demand conditions and (5) increased imports, especially in the early spring.

#### Prospects for Leading Items

**Lettuce**—Winter lettuce production may total 5 percent less this season. Both acreage and yields are down somewhat. Cold weather cut production in some California areas and delayed harvest in others. Southern California and Arizona locations reached harvest volume much later than usual this winter. The Palo Verde area finished in early January, and the important Imperial Valley was 3 weeks late in reaching harvest volume. Central Arizona shipments finished in late December, with Yuma movement continuing into January.

Shipping point prices in mid-January moved back down to \$2.00-2.50 per crate range, after reaching a record \$7.00 in late November. But with cold weather still holding back maturity, and with a good trade demand, prices edged back up to the \$5.00-6.00 per crate range recently. Warmer weather in the Imperial Valley would bring lower prices.

**Cabbage**—Winter cabbage production of 8 million hundredweight is practically the same as a year earlier, but grower prices have been running well above the low prices received last season. Stocks of stored cabbage in upstate New York were nearly a third less than the excessive supply on hand a year earlier. Development of the Florida crop was ahead of normal because of unusually warm December weather.

**Carrots**—Two percent greater winter carrot production is likely. Even so, this is still among the smallest crops in many years. Shipping activity in both

Texas and California was light into mid-January, and prices were well above corresponding weeks a year earlier. Volume is expected to build gradually, reaching peak activity in March and April. Cold weather in California has retarded growth and has placed a premium on the larger sizes. As volume gains momentum in the next few weeks, prices are likely to move downward.

**Celery**—Winter celery production is 8 percent less than the large 1971 crop, largely because smaller acreage was planted in Florida this season. Also, yields are off a little in California and Florida. In California, the recent cold weather kept sizes small into early January. Producers have been moving their crops just as soon as minimum market size is reached. As a result, shipping point prices have been setting records. As harvest tempo picks up the next few weeks, prices will likely decline.

**Onions**—Recent shipments have trailed a year ago, and prices have been much above early 1971 lows. All types are bringing more money this year, especially the whites of the Oregon-Idaho area. Storage stocks of yellow globes on January 1 were 13 percent smaller than a year earlier, but 7 percent more than 2 years ago. Mexican unloads are running smaller than a year earlier.

The Texas early spring onion crop of 17,500 acres is 3 percent smaller than a year ago, and about an eighth smaller than 1970. White varieties make up 16 percent of the total compared with 18 percent last year. Larger yields in recent years have tended to offset acreage reductions.

Late spring onion planting intentions are also smaller this year. For the late spring states, Arizona and California, the combined acreage is expected to be down 4 percent. Cold weather has delayed California planting.

**Tomatoes**—The Florida crop is more than a third larger than the freeze-damaged crop of 1971 and two-thirds larger than the very short crop of 1970. A larger acreage was planted this season, but total shipments of pinks and mature greens up to early January were a little below those of a year earlier. Unusually warm weather has hastened maturity of the Florida crop, resulting in low packout of greens. Grower prices have eased down from the record high of November, but still remain high.

Mexican border crossings of tomatoes so far this shipping season have been running more than a fourth less than a year ago. However, with the advent of warmer weather, these imports are expected to increase substantially.

#### Vegetable Production Edged Lower-Crop Value Jumped in 1971

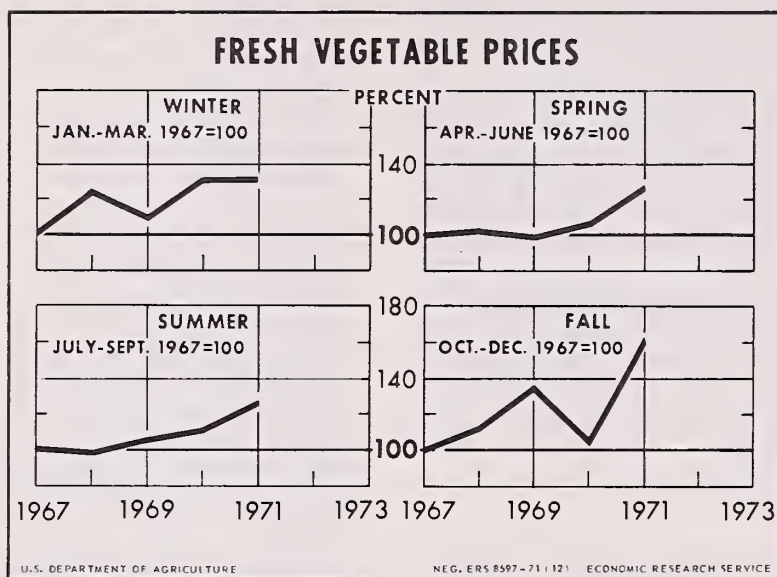
Growers reduced their 1971 output of the principal fresh vegetable and melon crops by 1 percent. Acreage was moderately smaller, but average yields were up. Among the important vegetables, smaller tonnages of

tomatoes, onions, and sweet corn more than offset increases for carrots, celery, cabbage, and lettuce. Both major melon crops were smaller. California, Florida, Texas, and Arizona accounted for more than two-thirds of the 1971 fresh vegetable output.

Winter vegetable production in early 1971 was moderately larger than the freeze-damaged 1970 crop. Spring production excluding melons, was slightly less than the previous 2 seasons. However, summer vegetable production, held virtually the same, though the summer melon crop fell 7 percent. Due to smaller lettuce and

tomato crops, fall vegetable production declined moderately.

The value of fresh market vegetables rose substantially last year. Grower prices jumped for carrots, lettuce, and tomatoes. Nearly all the increased value came from these 3 items. Slightly larger tonnages of carrots, lettuce, and peppers brought much higher average prices, and for tomatoes and watermelons the combination of less production and sharply higher grower prices worked to move total values upward. Cantaloups, cabbage and celery were the only crops posting value declines.



## PROCESSED VEGETABLES

### Raw Product Output Rose in 1971

Total production of vegetables for canning and freezing in 1971 was 10 million tons, 7 percent more than either 1969 or 1970. Harvested acreage was up only 2 percent, but yields were about the same or higher for all major vegetables. Higher than expected yields boosted final production above earlier estimates especially for corn and tomatoes. The farm value of vegetables for processing rose nearly 8 percent to \$480 million.

Substantially larger tomato, corn, and pea tonnage, and moderately larger snap bean and spinach crops were largely responsible for the increased production of vegetables in 1971. Asparagus and lima bean tonnage rose only slightly. Production of pickling cucumbers, kraut cabbage, and beets fell substantially.

The important tomato crop, which accounts for more than half of the total raw product tonnage of all processing crops, turned out 10 percent larger than 1970. This was the second largest of record, but 20 percent less than the 1968 record. The U.S. average yield per acre exceeded 21 tons, breaking the 1970 record.

Yields in California and Ohio were both above 23 tons per acre. For 2 years in a row, the State average yield in California exceeded that figure. In contrast, yields on the Atlantic Seaboard were off sharply, due largely to untimely and heavy rainfall.

It was also a year of record yields for sweet corn, as the U.S. average moved above 4.8 tons an acre. Acreage harvested was slightly larger than 1970, but well below most other recent seasons. Tonnage rose 9 percent from a year ago, but slightly less than 1969. Much of this increase came from generous yields in the Midwest where much of the production goes for canning. Tonnage for freezing was also larger.

Although snap bean acreage and production were moderately larger this season, no nationwide yield or production records were broken. A sharply larger crop in Wisconsin offset declines both in New York and Oregon. Tonnage for freezing was up only slightly while canning tonnage rose 6 percent.

Considering other processing crops, pea tonnage for both canning and freezing increased a tenth. For spinach, moderately larger canning and freezing supplies were available. The winter pack in California, used mostly for freezing, accounted for more than half the



total raw product available. Lima bean production showed a mixed pattern. Crops of baby limas and Fordhooks for freezing were slightly smaller, while more volume was used for canning.

#### **Farm Value Higher**

Growers' prices for processing vegetables were mixed though slightly higher on balance. Tomato prices averaged moderately higher, but other price changes were minor. With 7 percent larger output, the farm value of processing vegetables rose 8 percent to \$480 million. But this was much less than either 1967 or 1968. Excluding broccoli the value of 6 major vegetables, used for freezing, was 6 percent higher than 1970. All items except lima beans posted gains. The farm value of 10 leading canning vegetables was 9 percent more than a year earlier. Practically all this gain came in tomatoes as both tonnage and price were up. The farm value of corn, peas and asparagus for canning was higher, but pickling cucumbers, kraut cabbage, and beets brought less money to growers. Value of other canning vegetable items—snap beans, lima beans, and spinach—increased slightly.

#### **Processed Supplies About the Same**

Total processed vegetable supplies in the 1971/72 marketing season are about the same or barely larger than a year ago. Beginning carryovers of both canned and frozen vegetables were well below a year earlier, but new packs probably made up the difference. Disappearance of processed vegetables in 1970/71 continued brisk and for the major items where data are available, totals were slightly above the 1969/70 period.

Supplies of canned vegetables are probably a little larger than a year earlier. The carryover of leading items was low but there were larger packs of sweet corn, peas, and many tomato products which more than easily offset smaller packs of beets, sauerkraut and pickles.

On the other hand, stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) on January 1 were moderately smaller than on the same date a year earlier. These supplies were well below levels of other recent seasons. Stocks of peas, cut corn, and lima beans are probably light enough to reduce total disappearance of these important items this marketing season.

Prices for many processed vegetables are expected to hold steady to strong, but there has been some discounting of some of the more plentiful items, especially in the canned sector.

#### **Prospects for Leading Vegetables**

***Snap Beans***—The 1971 pack of canned snap beans was estimated slightly larger than the 47.6 million cases of 24/303's packed in 1970. Current stocks of green and wax beans are slightly less than a year earlier, but certainly adequate for anticipated disappearance.

The total pack of frozen snap beans was practically the same as in 1970. Stocks of frozen snap beans on January 1 were down 5 percent, and prices have been holding steady since late summer.

***Sweet Corn***—Canned sweet corn supplies turned out to be moderately larger this fall as the completed 1971 pack was up 14 percent. Cannery stocks on December 1 were 5 percent higher than a year earlier and only moderately less than 2 years ago. Movement has been heavy thus far this season, and prices in the Midwest have eased downward. Eastern prices have held fairly steady.

The pack of frozen sweet corn was about a tenth larger than the small 1970 pack, but the total supply was less. January 1 stocks converted to cut basis suggest substantially smaller quantities available, even though stocks of frozen corn on the cob were larger than a year ago. Firm to strong prices reflect these smaller supplies. These indications for frozen corn are expected to continue to aid movement of the canned product.

***Peas***—The 1971 pack of canned peas was about a sixth larger than a year earlier, and the total supply at the beginning of this marketing season was 6 percent larger than the relatively small quantity available last year. December 1 stocks were moderately above a year ago, but still well below most recent seasons. Prices for institutional packs have been holding above a year ago, but the cost of consumer sizes is not greatly different. Shipments thus far this season reflect larger supplies and stocks on hand.

The pack of frozen peas was only slightly larger than the small 1970 pack, and with a small carryover, the supply declined moderately. Movement has been brisk, and January stocks were 12 percent smaller than 1970 and a fourth smaller than 2 years ago.

***Tomatoes***—The tonnage of tomatoes used for processing was a tenth larger this season. In California, where 71 percent of the 1971 raw product tonnage originated, incomplete data suggest increased packs of each of the major product items, although the peeled tomato pack declined slightly. Sharply larger institutional packs of catsup and paste were reported, and California's juice pack was substantially larger. However, these large gains are at least partly offset by relatively low carryovers. Recent price trends indicate that prices of one or two sizes of peeled tomatoes are under downward pressure, while juice prices are firm to strong, with paste and catsup steady to firm.

***Beets***—The pack of beets during the late summer and fall was nearly a tenth less than in the comparable period a year earlier. November 1 stocks were 15 percent smaller than the relatively large supply on hand a year earlier. Prices for most items are up substantially.

***Lima beans***—The canned pack of 3.1 million cases was about 12 percent larger than the short 1970 pack. With a small carryover, the total supply of canned limas was moderately smaller this season. November 1 stocks were 4 percent smaller than the reduced 1970 supply, and the market holds firm.

The combined packs of frozen baby and Fordhook limas were 4 percent smaller than the small quantity frozen a year earlier. January 1 stocks of both varieties were sharply below a year ago, and less than two-thirds

as large as 2 seasons ago. Prices have risen in recent weeks.

**Sauerkraut**—Packers used about one-eighth less cabbage for kraut this season, with the total supply available this fall 5 percent less than the large quantity of a year earlier. Stocks of sauerkraut on January 1 were 11 percent smaller than a year ago, reflecting a good rate of movement and a shortened pack season.

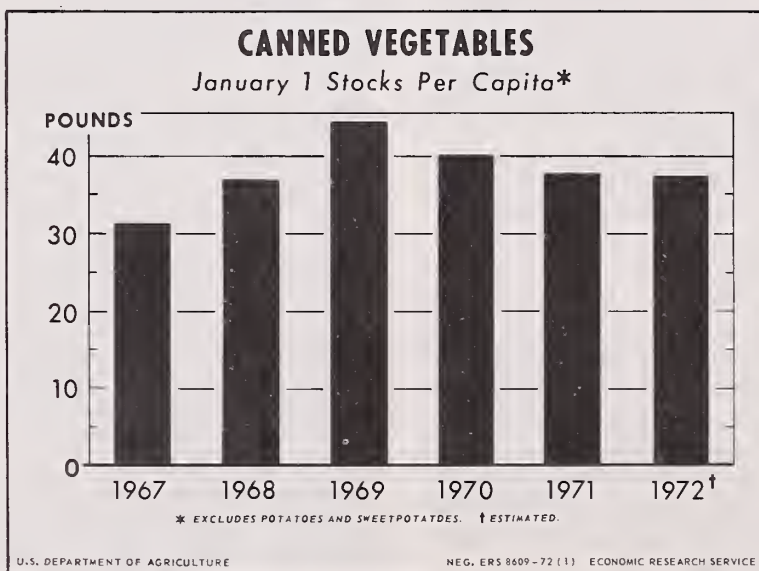
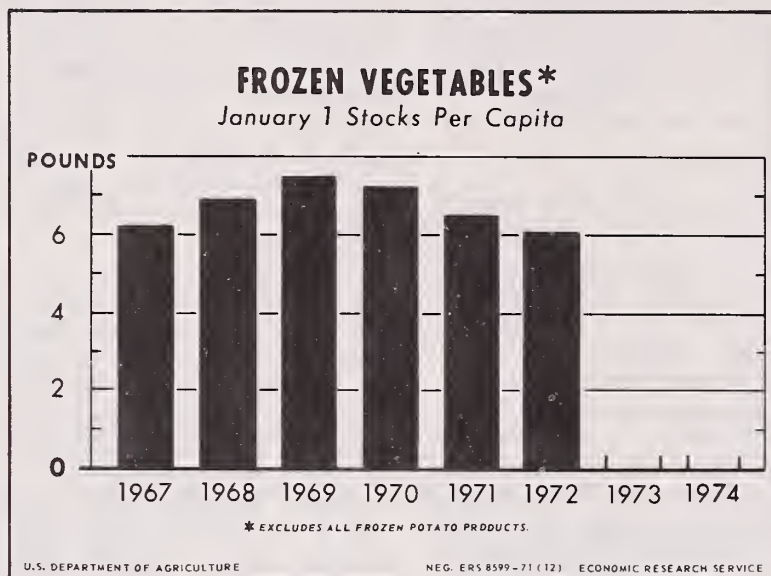
**Spinach**—The 7 percent larger tonnage of spinach used for freezing followed a sharp increase the previous season. January 1 stocks were 10 percent larger than a year ago, but with a heavy shipping rate and relatively short supplies of other frozen vegetables, there is little price pressure.

The tonnage of spinach used for canning was also moderately larger this year. October 1 stocks of 3.8

million cases are larger than either of the two previous seasons, but not a record.

**Broccoli**—Production of broccoli for fresh market and freezing use combined was 4 percent larger than a year ago. No official estimates of broccoli for processing are available, but most of the crop produced in California is frozen there as well. Stocks of frozen broccoli on January 1 were the same as a year earlier. Prices held steady throughout most of 1971, and with unusually cool weather in California, packing activity has slowed in recent weeks, giving a little added strength to the market.

**Cucumbers for pickles**—Tonnage of cucumbers used for pickles was moderately smaller in 1971. As the result of a large carryover, the supply available on October 1 was about the same as a year earlier.





## Potatoes

Potatoes supplies are large again this winter as the East and Midwest have larger crops to move than a year ago. The West produced 5 percent less this season. Total U.S. stocks on January 1 were 1 percent less than a year ago but 7 percent more than January 1970. In general, round whites and round reds are in heavy supply, but Russets are in lighter supply and in better market position than a year ago.

Even though January 1 potato stocks slightly trailed year-earlier levels, U.S. grower prices averaged moderately lower through the late fall months. However, the situation differs markedly from a year ago in that prices for western grown Russets this season are likely to show the most price improvement in coming weeks. Round red and round white potato prices are likely to continue under some pressure.

Western shipping point prices for Russets have been running substantially above the very low year-earlier prices. Processing activity especially in Washington accounts for a large share of the crop. As of early December, processors in Idaho had used moderately less than a year earlier, but total use for processing thus far in 5 western producing regions exceeds that of a year earlier. January 1 stocks in 8 western States were 6 percent smaller than a year ago, although Idaho stocks held equal to a year ago.

In the Midwest, shipping point prices are well below a year earlier as January 1 stocks were up 11 percent. Only in Michigan were lighter stocks reported. Under pressure of heavy supplies, Red River Valley farm prices in December were about a fourth less than a year earlier.

In the East, shipping point prices have been mixed, but mostly slightly to moderately below a year ago. Eastern potato stocks on January 1 were up only slightly; Maine had more, but New York stocks, both on Long Island and Upstate were smaller. Differences elsewhere in the East offset each other.

The pack of frozen potato products continues its long-term upward trend. For the first 6 months of 1971 it was 1.3 billion pounds - nearly 9 percent more than the corresponding period a year earlier. January 1 stocks of frozen french fries held above a year earlier, but active demand keeps prices on a firm basis.

As of mid-January, the Department of Agriculture had purchased 18.7 million lbs. of dehydrated potato products for \$2.9 million for distribution to needy families. Also for the first time, the Department has recently purchased 22.3 million pounds of frozen french fries and 7.9 million lbs. of dehydrated potatoes for use in child nutrition programs. The value of the french fries was 2.6 million, and the dehydrated purchase came to \$1.3 million. These purchases have been made with Section 32 funds.

### Winter Crop Down Substantially

The winter potato crop of 2.7 million hundredweight is 13 percent less than a year ago, and a fourth smaller

Table 1.—Potatoes: January 1 total stocks by areas, United States

Year	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total <sup>1</sup>
<i>Million cwt.</i>				
1966.....	38.2	27.4	57.9	123.5
1967.....	42.3	25.0	60.1	127.4
1968.....	43.6	28.0	67.7	139.4
1969.....	40.4	28.6	61.4	130.4
1970.....	37.2	27.7	73.0	138.0
1971.....	38.1	29.5	82.1	149.7
1972.....	38.4	32.6	77.0	148.0

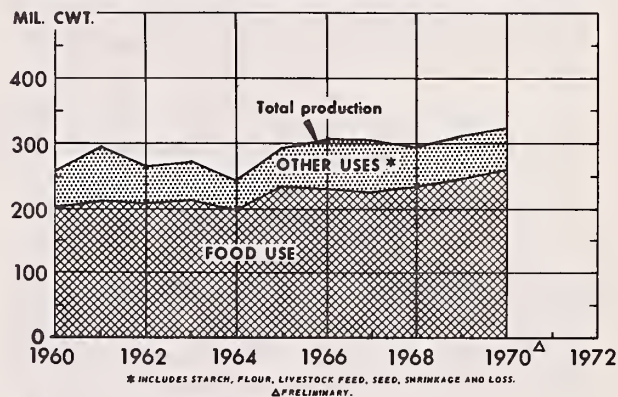
<sup>1</sup> May not add to total due to rounding.

than 1970. The California frost-damaged crop is about two-thirds as large as a year ago, but a 9 percent larger Florida crop is expected.

Planting intentions for early spring production are down 11 percent from 1971 and 13 percent less than 1970. The important Hastings, Fla. area is expected to plant 21,000 acres, 9 percent less than a year ago and about 8 percent less than the USDA acreage marketing guide recommendation. Texas intentions currently call for a third less acreage this season.

Intended plantings of late spring potatoes are estimated moderately less than a year earlier. Alabama expects to increase plantings by 3 percent. Plans call for 10 percent less in North Carolina and 18 percent less in Arizona.

## POTATOES USED FOR FOOD AND OTHER USES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REG. C&MS 335-71 (9) CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

### Highlights of the 1971 Potato Crop

Production in 1971 was 316 million hundredweight, 3 percent less than a year earlier, but 1 percent more than 1969. Comparing 1971 with 1970, there were slight declines in each seasonal category except for late spring. The 1971 average yield of 229 hundredweight per acre equaled the 1970 record.

Winter and early spring production fell substantially. Both acreage and yield were down. Harvest of a slightly larger late spring California crop was delayed long enough to coincide with heavy East Coast volume. This tended to keep prices low in the early summer. Earlier,

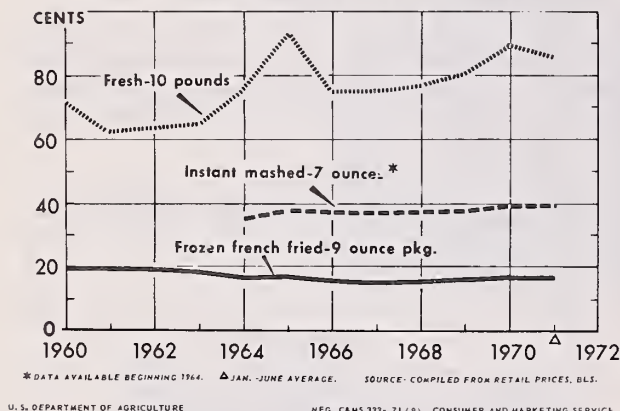
the large quantity of the stored crop had held prices down in most regions of the country. The Florida early spring crop was one notable exception to this depressed price pattern.

Reduced early summer production mainly reflected declines in Texas and California, but the Eastern Shore of Virginia came through with a large crop. Late summer production was off about a tenth, and only by September did prices reach the levels of the corresponding months a year earlier. September's U.S. average price of \$2.08 per hundredweight exceeded September 1970 by 3 cents. But with the harvest of another large fall crop, prices received by growers again moved lower than 1970 for the balance of the year.

### Retail Price Trends

In recent years, the retail price of fresh potatoes has risen while processed potatoes products have held steady or declined. In large measure, this reflects increased handling and marketing charges for the fresh product.

#### POTATOES: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE IN LEADING CITIES



### Sweetpotatoes

#### Production Less Again

Sweetpotato production dropped to 11.9 million hundredweight, 14 percent less than a year earlier. The acreage harvested in 1971 was the smallest of record in the United States, 14 percent less than 1970. Declines were noted in most major producing states. North Carolina produced the largest crop of any state in 1971, but even there output fell materially. There were increases in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama as well as a slight gain in Maryland.

#### Market Developments

With a much smaller crop, prices ran sharply higher early in the shipping season. However, by December the U.S. farm price of \$5.95 per hundredweight was only moderately above a year earlier. By the first of the new year, unloads at major markets were down about a tenth.

Eastern North Carolina shipping point prices for cured Porto Rico types held at \$4.50-4.75 for 50-pound cartons in early January, about 50-75 cents higher than a year ago. Louisiana prices for the same type are fully \$1.25 per hundredweight higher. Prices are likely to show further seasonal rise.

On December 1 the National Canners Association reported 5.1 million cases (basis 24/303's) on hand. This is the first December stocks report, so comparisons are not possible. Canning activity in 1971/72 is not as heavy as in other recent seasons, judging from the pack reported thus far this season.

### Mushrooms

Demand for fresh mushrooms continues strong again this season as shipping point prices in early January were running higher than a year ago. Early January prices at Kennett Square, Pa. for four quart baskets ranged from \$1.85 to 2.25. Prices a year earlier were \$1.65-2.30.

Prices of mushrooms used for processing also are higher than last season. Canners continue to use relatively large quantities of raw stock, probably a record amount. Prices to growers in Pennsylvania are reported mostly at 40 cents a pound for pulled bed-run stock with roots attached. This is roughly 5 cents above a year ago. Clean-cut stock has been bringing mostly 48 cents a pound.

Imports of canned mushrooms the first 11 months of 1971 were nearly 29 million pounds, one-fifth more than the comparable period of 1970. This level of imports would represent the equivalent of about 44 million pounds fresh weight, or one-fifth of U.S. 1970/71 production.

Grower prices should hold generally steady to strong the balance of the marketing season. Demand for mushrooms, especially for canned, will readily absorb the prospective moderately larger domestic production.

### Dry Edible Beans

Despite favorable prices, farmers harvested 6 percent less bean acreage last year. U.S. production of 16.2

Table 2.—U.S. Exports of dried edible beans by country of destination

Country	Marketing year beginning		
	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970
	1,000 cwt.		
United Kingdom . . . . .	926.1	1,023.8	1,192.9
Japan . . . . .	431.4	433.5	366.9
Venezuela . . . . .	277.7	433.9	325.0
Mexico . . . . .	175.6	389.5	286.2
France . . . . .	111.0	434.3	224.5
Netherlands . . . . .	105.6	161.6	162.6
Dominican Republic . .	26.5	210.2	116.4
Australia . . . . .	41.9	75.0	101.8
Other countries . . . . .	674.3	1,180.9	707.4
Total U.S. exports . . .	2,770.1	4,342.7	3,483.7



million hundredweight was one of the smallest crops in recent history, 7 percent less than the previous crop.

Production of colored beans was substantially less and lima bean output fell sharply. But white bean production rose slightly. Considering the major classes, pinto bean production was shaved in several western states. The sharply reduced kidney bean crop in Michigan offset minor gains in New York and California. Blackeyes and small reds were much less as well. In the white classes, the Michigan navy bean crop was slightly higher, there were 9 percent more great northerns largely from Nebraska, and small white types were also more plentiful.

### Prospective Disappearance Again Less

With lighter stocks at the beginning of the season and with a small crop, both export and domestic movement will decline again. Domestic use will be slightly less than last season, and exports will probably be markedly less. In the September 1–November 30 period, bean exports were 14 percent below a year earlier. Exports in 1970/71 were well below the 1969/70 record, and a further decline is in the offing with shorter supplies and higher prices. However, the United Kingdom, our largest customer last year, used more beans, mostly pea, than in the previous year. These sales, plus sales of baby lima beans to Japan, pinto beans to Mexico, and black turtle soup beans to Venezuela combined to account for more than half the total U.S. bean export trade in the 1970/71 marketing year.

### Prices High

Farm prices in 1971 for dry edible beans averaged \$10.60 per hundredweight in 1971, 15 percent more than 1970, and sharply more than 1969. Recent farm prices have maintained the high levels reached during the previous market season. The usual price dip that comes in early fall was not as noticeable. Prices of all major classes are moderately to sharply higher than a year earlier, except for red kidneys. Even for this class, current price quotations are reported nominal, suggesting limited supplies and a rather inactive market. High prices are expected to hold at least until the size of the 1972 crop becomes apparent.

### Dry Peas

Dry pea production in 1971 of 4.9 million hundredweight was one of the largest since the World War II period. Harvested acreage was 15 percent less than 1970 but yields in Idaho and Washington combined exceeded a ton per acre.

Stocks of peas at the end of October were sharply above the previous seasons, and December grower prices were much lower—\$3.02 per hundredweight versus \$4.30 a year earlier. Apparently due to the dock strike, September–November exports ran 22 percent under a year ago, causing a serious marketing problem in this season of heavy supply. In the 1970/71 season, dry pea exports exceeded 2.6 million hundredweight—a 20 percent decline from the record a year earlier. Shipments to the United Kingdom were the lowest in more than 20 years.

## RELATING VEGETABLE IMPORTS TO DOMESTIC SUPPLIES

The increased quantity of fresh vegetable imports has attracted considerable attention, and has made a substantial impact on the domestic industry the past 10 years. For example, imports now account for nearly all our winter supply of cucumbers, peppers, and eggplant, and about two-thirds of the tomatoes. These are among the most labor intensive crops and the ones most susceptible to cold weather damage. Latin American production areas, chiefly Mexico at present, have the greatest competitive advantage meeting these conditions. A recent ERS study<sup>1</sup> showed that winter tomato production and marketing expenses have risen less in Mexico than in Florida during the past 3 years. If this trend continues, a wider variety of our fresh vegetable supply may originate south of the United States, either in established areas of Mexico, or in new sections like Yucatan or in Central America.

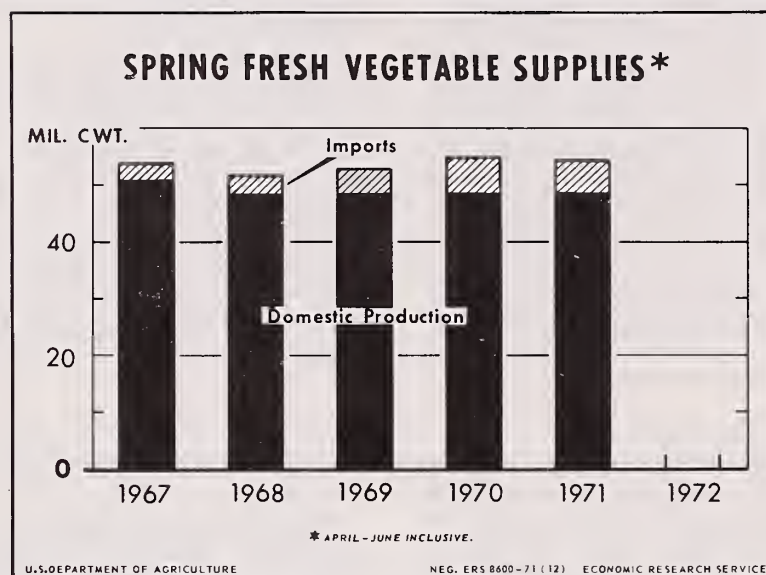
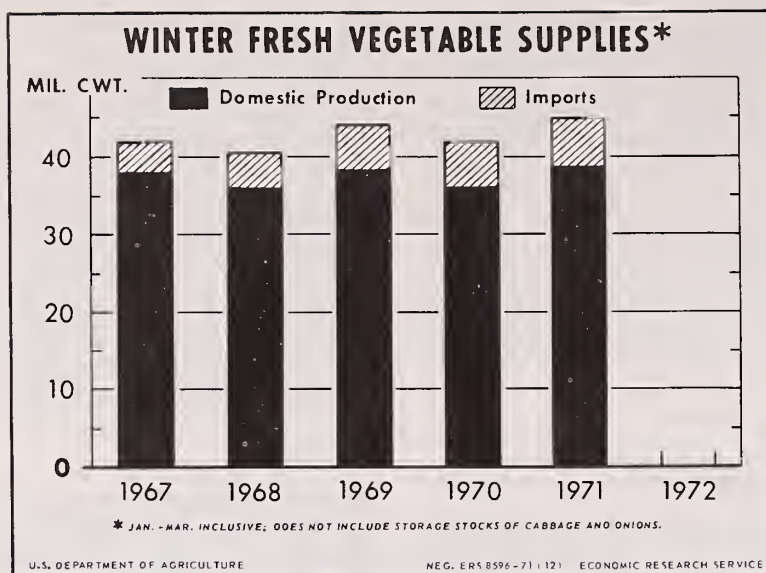
Vegetable imports augment domestic tonnage and substantially influence our markets, except in the summer, with their greatest impact in the winter and spring months. During the last 3 or 4 years, vegetable imports made the largest gains in the spring.

Domestic production of *winter* vegetables has leveled off in the past 5 years, after moving up moderately before 1967. While domestic output showed no trend, imports increased enough to raise slightly the per capita supply of winter vegetables in recent years. In the 1969-71 period, imports averaged about an eighth of available vegetable supplies, if storage stocks of cabbage and onions are included. Otherwise, imports amounted to about 14 percent of the fresh vegetable supply.

*Spring* vegetable production has also held remarkably steady since 1967, but unlike winter vegetables a slight decline had been underway since the 1960-62 period. During the decade, imports made their greatest gains in the spring and now comprise nearly an eighth of spring vegetable supplies. Imports nearly doubled during the April-June period between 1967 and 1971, and were 2½ times greater than in 1960-62. Even so, per capita spring

<sup>1</sup> Supplying U.S. Markets with Fresh Winter Produce: Capabilities of U.S. and Mexican Production Areas. Supplement to AER 154, Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dep't. Agr., Sept. 1971.





vegetable supplies have run moderately smaller than during the early 1960's.

Domestic *summer* fresh vegetable production also has remained stable in recent years. With light import activity and increasing population, the available per capita supply in 1969-71 dropped nearly a tenth below the 1960-62 average.

*Fall* vegetable production in the United States rose by 9 percent during the 1960's. In addition, imports made a sharp gain. However, they accounted for about 4 percent of the total fall fresh vegetable supply in the 1969-71 period. About the same per capita vegetable supply prevailed as during the early 1960's.

Although the total supply of fresh vegetables moved upward in recent years, reflecting the slight gain in domestic output and the doubled quantity of imports, population grew slightly faster. As a result, per capita supplies and consumption of fresh vegetables declined moderately between the early 1960's and the 1969-71

period. The greatest increase in supplies took place in the "off-season" months, October through March. Most of the decline in per capita supply and use of fresh vegetables has occurred in the summer months, although spring supplies per capita have also moved down. During the 1960's there was also a trend toward leveling out the seasonal high and low supply periods. Winter and fall vegetable supplies increased substantially reflecting that the public seems to expect a variety of fresh vegetables all year-round, even though it costs more to buy off-season items.

Increased import volume, mostly from Mexico, in the 1960's has kept the per capita supply and use of fresh vegetables from dropping sharply in the 1960's, since domestic production rose only slightly. With rapidly rising harvest labor costs, continued increases in imports, and with the further shift to canned and frozen vegetables, no substantial gain in domestic fresh vegetable output is likely in the next few years.

Table 3.—Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, 1966-71

Class	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
White:						
Pea, navy .....	7,290	4,787	5,615	7,224	5,163	5,213
Great northern .....	1,949	1,500	1,383	1,707	1,427	1,554
Small white <sup>2</sup> .....	670	473	510	584	342 <sup>3</sup>	378 <sup>3</sup>
Yelloweye .....	56	42	49	20		
Total, White .....	9,965	6,802	7,557	9,535	6,932	7,145
Colored:						
Pink .....	450	488	682	501	678	714
Pinto .....	4,671	4,039	4,658	4,421	5,301	4,769
Red Kidney .....	1,633	1,158	1,124	1,548	1,302	1,190
Small red .....	636	266	354	465	585	371
Cranberry .....	149	137	184	165	155	130
Black turtle soup .....	295	321	314	223	227	409
Total, colored .....	7,834	6,409	7,316	7,323	8,248	7,583
Lima:						
Large .....	597	774	814	770	558	398
Baby .....	340	280	589	430	478	400
Total, lima .....	937	1,054	1,403	1,200	1,036	798
Other:						
Blackeye .....	851	565	781	513	712	413
Garbanzo .....	92	88	58	101	68	85
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	283	259	274	222	280	144
Total, other .....	1,226	912	1,113	836	1,060	642
United States .....	19,962	15,177	17,389	18,894	17,296	16,168

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2</sup> Include flat small white.<sup>3</sup> Included in "Other"<sup>4</sup> Does not include beans grown for garden seed.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, U.S.D.A.

Table 4.—Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production and season average price per hundredweight for principal crops, 1969, 1970 and 1971<sup>1</sup>

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Artichokes <sup>2</sup> .....	10.1	11.0	11.0	657	671	792	10.60	10.30	9.72
Asparagus .....	31.1	33.1	33.4	850	952	904	23.50	22.30	29.10
Beans, snap .....	89.7	86.9	85.3	3,328	3,149	3,090	12.90	13.10	14.40
Broccoli <sup>2</sup> .....	37.1	40.3	42.6	2,509	3,104	3,224	10.20	9.73	10.90
Brussels sprouts <sup>2</sup> .....	6.5	6.0	6.1	579	587	628	11.50	13.50	12.90
Cabbage <sup>3</sup> .....	98.8	95.8	97.3	18,439	18,551	19,155	3.43	4.16	3.58
Cantaloups <sup>4</sup> .....	126.2	111.8	101.7	13,759	13,367	12,450	5.62	6.17	6.56
Carrots <sup>2</sup> .....	80.4	78.8	72.1	18,732	18,498	18,561	4.43	3.69	5.01
Cauliflower <sup>2</sup> .....	25.6	24.0	24.8	2,440	2,279	2,514	9.77	9.69	10.60
Celery <sup>2</sup> .....	32.7	32.0	33.4	15,509	15,272	16,073	5.47	5.61	4.85
Corn, sweet .....	185.4	186.7	181.5	12,562	1,890	12,242	4.98	5.31	5.87
Cucumbers .....	49.7	49.1	47.8	4,424	4,610	4,278	7.20	6.37	7.70
Eggplant .....	3.8	3.4	3.1	514	501	485	8.50	7.92	9.41
Escarole .....	9.5	8.7	8.8	1,102	1,101	1,145	7.49	7.13	8.86
Garlic <sup>2</sup> .....	7.3	5.6	3.7	876	728	518	8.44	8.39	9.26
Honeydews .....	13.8	13.2	12.3	1,969	1,931	1,958	5.86	5.66	6.74
Lettuce .....	227.8	234.4	218.4	44,551	46,163	46,258	5.41	4.83	5.90
Onions <sup>2</sup> .....	100.8	101.8	99.8	28,317	30,578	29,854	4.14	3.67	3.51
Peppers, green <sup>2</sup> .....	53.0	49.0	50.4	4,368	3,876	4,115	12.10	11.60	12.70
Spinach .....	13.2	12.0	12.8	704	620	677	10.40	11.40	13.10
Tomatoes .....	150.6	150.0	132.5	19,409	18,416	17,706	11.60	11.20	13.80
Watermelons .....	276.9	270.0	257.2	26,308	27,528	27,268	2.05	2.07	2.50
Total <sup>5</sup> .....	1,630.0	1,603.6	1,535.9	221,906	225,372	223,895			

<sup>1</sup> Includes Alaska and Hawaii. <sup>2</sup> Includes some quantities used for processing. <sup>3</sup> Price computed from value and production less not marketed. <sup>4</sup> Includes Casabas, Persians, and other

muskmelons. <sup>5</sup> May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Fresh Market, annual summary, SRS, USDA.



Table 5.—Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale (l.c.l. sales) of New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1970, 1971, and 1972

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1970-71			1971-72		
		Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 19	Nov. 16	Dec. 14	Jan. 18
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>NEW YORK</b>							
Beans, snap Round green type (Florida) .....	Bu. hamper and crt.	4.25	4.25	6.50	5.75	6.25	5.50
Broccoli, bunched (California) .....	14's crt.	4.25	4.25	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50
Cabbage, domestic round type (Florida) .....	1 3/4 bu. crt.	2.25	3.35	3.25	---	3.25	4.15
Cabbage, Danish type (New York) .....	50-lb. sack	---	1.75	1.62½	3.00	2.85	2.40
Carrots, topped, washed (California) .....	48-1-lb. film bag, ctn.	4.50	6.00	5.50	6.40	7.25	8.00
Celery, Pascal (Florida) .....	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	3.50	3.25	3.75	7.00	7.75	9.00
Celery, Pascal (California) .....	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	5.50	5.50	5.50	8.50	10.00	10.50
Corn, sweet, yellow (Florida) .....	4½-5 doz. crt.	3.25	3.00	4.37½	4.35	5.00	6.50
Cucumbers (Florida) .....	Bu. basket	5.00	6.00	---	8.50	5.50	---
Lettuce, iceberg type (Arizona) .....	2 doz. ctn.	3.50	3.75	5.25	8.00	6.00	8.50
Onions, yellow, medium (New York) .....	50 lb. sack	1.85	1.85	1.80	---	2.35	2.35
Peppers, green, California Wonder (Florida) .....	Bu. basket	6.25	3.50	4.75	9.00	6.25	8.00
Spinach, Savoy type (Texas) .....	Bu. basket	---	3.37½	3.12½	---	3.25	3.25
<b>CHICAGO</b>							
Beans, snap Round green type (Florida) .....	Bu. hamper	4.50	5.00	6.25	6.40	6.75	6.75
Broccoli (California) .....	14's crt. and ctn.	4.90	4.60	5.25	6.00	4.10	5.50
Cabbage, domestic round type (Texas) .....	1 3/4 bu. crt.	---	2.75	3.15	5.75	4.00	4.15
Carrots, topped, washed (California) .....	48-1-lb. film bag, mesh master	4.50	---	5.00	---	7.00	---
Cauliflower (California) .....	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	4.75	---	6.25	7.50	4.25	---
Celery, Pascal type (California) .....	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	5.00	4.65	4.35	7.75	9.50	10.50
Corn, sweet, yellow (Florida) .....	5 doz. crt.	3.10	2.65	4.65	4.75	4.40	6.50
Cucumbers (Florida) .....	Bu. basket	4.50	---	---	8.00	5.00	---
Lettuce, iceberg type (Arizona) .....	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.15	3.15	4.15	7.50	5.35	---
Onions, yellow, large (Idaho) .....	50 lb. sack	2.60	2.85	3.60	3.60	3.60	4.50
Onions, yellow, medium (Midwestern) .....	50 lb. sack	1.85	1.80	1.75	2.50	2.30	2.35
Peppers, green, California Wonder type, large (Florida) .....	Bu. basket	6.50	4.25	5.25	---	7.15	9.00
Tomatoes, greenhouse, medium (Midwestern) .....	8 lb. basket	---	3.10	---	---	2.75	---

Weekly summary of terminal market prices C&MS, USDA, Market News Report.

Table 6.—Vegetables, fresh: Average f.o.b. shipping point prices per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1970 and 1971

Commodity	1970		1971		
	November	December	October	November	December 1-15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap .....	14.10	13.60	14.40	17.80	14.60
Broccoli .....	14.00	14.60	15.00	16.30	15.10
Cabbage .....	2.79	2.80	3.23	5.22	5.31
Cantaloups .....	5.24	5.00	4.47	5.19	---
Carrots .....	5.17	5.05	6.80	7.09	8.18
Cauliflower .....	12.80	14.70	13.00	15.10	14.40
Celery .....	4.36	3.82	5.24	7.92	10.60
Corn, sweet .....	5.72	4.71	6.21	7.41	6.49
Cucumbers .....	6.47	9.42	7.02	8.70	6.63
Lettuce .....	4.99	3.83	8.35	12.60	7.66
Onions .....	3.04	2.94	4.57	4.26	4.36
Peppers, green .....	12.60	9.05	11.10	18.40	12.30
Spinach .....	12.00	12.30	14.50	15.30	15.40
Tomatoes .....	15.20	13.50	12.50	23.30	19.00

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 7.—Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months,<sup>1</sup>

(1910-14=100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1935-39 .....	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49 .....	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
1950-54 .....	283	264	253	293	265	242	232	202	183	202	248	268	245
1955-59 .....	271	291	295	288	273	248	232	205	208	225	254	256	254
Year													
1960 .....	320	307	283	286	291	239	246	202	197	216	237	249	256
1961 .....	241	240	247	307	270	292	261	209	211	212	247	239	248
1962 .....	306	330	405	353	348	272	236	205	208	215	244	277	283
1963 .....	330	308	265	270	253	286	274	210	202	227	294	303	268
1964 .....	324	334	317	288	268	290	258	245	245	252	327	282	286
1965 .....	259	278	327	344	392	332	277	252	253	273	290	285	297
1966 .....	343	364	329	353	315	322	369	328	295	296	333	322	331
1967 .....	333	320	318	349	334	391	355	278	265	285	323	335	324
1968 .....	383	397	412	428	350	319	305	285	299	296	372	384	352
1969 .....	346	360	354	348	392	323	323	312	304	358	465	427	359
1970 .....	435	420	406	362	401	365	332	307	347	307	344	316	362
1971 <sup>2</sup> .....	367	416	471	461	449	447	426	367	317	374	506	459	422

(1967=100)

1962 .....	94	102	125	109	107	84	73	63	64	66	75	85	87
1963 .....	102	95	82	83	78	88	85	65	62	70	91	94	83
1964 .....	100	103	98	89	83	90	80	76	76	78	101	87	88
1965 .....	80	86	101	106	121	102	85	78	78	84	90	88	92
1966 .....	106	112	102	109	97	99	114	101	91	91	103	99	102
1967 .....	103	99	98	108	103	121	110	86	82	88	100	103	100
1968 .....	118	123	127	132	108	98	94	88	92	91	115	119	109
1969 .....	107	111	109	107	121	100	100	96	94	110	144	132	111
1970 .....	134	130	125	112	124	113	102	95	107	95	106	98	112
1971 .....	113	128	145	142	139	138	131	113	98	115	156	142	130

<sup>1</sup> The index for commercial fresh market vegetables was revised, beginning January 1958, to reflect changes in the method of reporting prices. All prices now are reported on a f.o.b. basis.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.—Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton, 1969, 1970, and 1971

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Asparagus .....	93	87	86	103	91	93	362.00	374.00	403.00
Beans, lima <sup>1</sup>									
Canning .....	29	26	27	29	23	26	148.00	157.00	153.00
Freezing .....	54	44	44	70	55	53	192.00	195.00	200.00
Beans, snap									
Canning .....	191	178	184	454	438	463	98.80	93.80	90.80
Freezing .....	47	50	56	115	132	134	102.20	101.30	100.60
Beets .....	18	15	14	220	206	189	22.00	21.30	21.40
Cabbage for kraut .....	13	13	11	224	266	236	19.10	17.70	17.70
Corn, sweet <sup>2</sup>									
Canning .....	335	322	323	1,462	1,407	1,540	23.90	23.30	23.70
Freezing .....	114	90	100	647	472	506	27.80	25.80	25.90
Cucumbers for pickles ..	130	134	128	503	589	563	91.50	94.10	93.20
Peas, green <sup>1</sup>									
Canning .....	255	252	258	316	300	330	107.00	109.00	108.00
Freezing .....	149	132	125	208	176	190	104.00	109.00	105.00
Spinach									
Canning .....	13	13	14	76	74	79	42.00	43.30	43.70
Freezing .....	10	12	13	58	77	82	42.90	42.00	42.90
Tomatoes .....	267	246	263	4,898	5,059	5,552	34.70	34.00	36.00
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	1,717	1,613	1,645	9,382	9,366	10,035			

<sup>1</sup> Production and price on a "shelled" basis. <sup>2</sup> Corn in the husk.  
<sup>3</sup> May not add to total due to rounding.

Vegetables - Processing, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

Table 9.—Vegetables, frozen: Cold storage holdings and net change, September 1, to December 31

Commodity	December 31 stocks			September 1-December 31 net change		
	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asparagus .....	13	8	10	-10	-8	-7
Beans, lima:						
Fordhook .....	62	40	30	+17	+6	+3
Baby .....	83	69	59	+30	+17	+23
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	145	110	89	+47	+23	+26
Beans, snap:						
Regular cut .....	120	101	89	-31	-37	-29
French style .....	42	42	47	-12	-10	-12
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	162	143	136	-44	-47	-42
Broccoli .....	52	63	64	+16	+15	-2
Brussels sprouts .....	37	33	36	+23	+22	+25
Carrots .....	99	110	95	+61	+63	+47
Cauliflower .....	45	40	32	+20	+17	+15
Corn, sweet .....	322	239	226	+112	+43	+90
Mixed vegetables .....	33	32	32	-1	+1	+6
Peas, green .....	278	239	209	-132	-128	-123
Peas and carrots, mixed ..	14	15	13	+1	+3	+1
Spinach .....	37	40	44	-15	-30	-30
All other frozen vegetables .....	220	247	265	+39	+38	+38
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	1,456	1,317	1,250	+115	+13	+44
Potato products <sup>3</sup> .....	440	549	573	+177	+262	+277

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> May not add to total due to rounding. <sup>3</sup> Includes other Frozen Potatoes beginning 1971. Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.



**Table 10.—Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production  
1969, 1970 and 1971**

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>Million cwt.</i>	<i>Million cwt.</i>	<i>Million cwt.</i>
Winter .....	19.8	18.8	18.0	193	191	172	3.8	3.6	3.1
Spring									
Early .....	32.5	29.6	29.2	175	161	128	5.7	4.8	3.7
Late .....	88.5	81.1	77.9	241	260	255	21.3	21.1	19.9
Summer									
Early .....	84.8	81.8	77.6	159	159	153	13.5	13.0	11.8
Late .....	116.9	121.8	113.3	249	250	244	29.1	30.4	27.6
Fall									
8 Eastern .....	271.0	258.6	254.8	229	243	247	62.0	62.9	62.9
9 Central .....	298.2	301.3	306.7	172	173	183	51.2	52.2	56.3
9 Western .....	501.7	527.0	502.8	250	261	260	125.3	137.7	130.7
Total, fall .....	1,070.9	1,086.9	1,064.3	223	233	235	238.5	252.8	249.9
United States .....	1,413.4	1,420.0	1,380.3	221	229	229	311.9	325.6	316.1

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA

**Table 11.—Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production,  
1969, 1970 and 1971**

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Central Atlantic <sup>2</sup> .....	16.8	13.3	10.8	132	119	136	2,211	1,577	1,473
Lower Atlantic <sup>3</sup> .....	36.5	33.4	32.1	127	137	128	4,622	4,583	4,096
Central <sup>4</sup> .....	84.0	82.1	66.7	83	85	85	6,949	6,976	5,692
California .....	8.3	5.7	5.7	105	115	110	872	656	627
United States .....	145.6	134.5	115.3	101	103	103	14,654	13,792	11,888

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

Texas.

<sup>2</sup> New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.

<sup>3</sup> North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

<sup>4</sup> Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

**Table 12.—Potatoes: Prices f.o.b. shipping points, per hundredweight, U.S. No. 1  
grade or better, indicated periods, 1970; 1971 and 1972**

Shipping point and variety	1970-71			1971-72		
	November 14	December 19	January 16	November 13	December 18	January 15
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Maine						
Round whites .....	2.10	1.92	2.02	1.78	1.84	1.94
Long Island, New York						
Round whites .....	3.04	2.80	3.02	2.78	2.56	2.74
New York, Upstate						
Katahdin .....	2.90	2.76	2.90	3.04	3.00	2.92
Michigan						
Round whites .....	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.38	2.40	2.44
Wisconsin						
Round whites .....	2.27	2.20	2.28	1.60	1.71	1.80
Washington						
Russets .....	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.75	---	---
Colorado						
Reds .....	2.62	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.45	2.42
Idaho						
Russets 2" or 4oz. min. ....	3.28	3.10	3.28	3.76	3.50	3.60
Oregon						
Russets .....	3.12	---	3.08	3.84	3.81	3.52

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices for the week ended on indicated date.

Compiled from Market News Service reports.

**Table 13.—Canned Vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to  
January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities**

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>	<i>Mil. cases 24/303's</i>
Beans, lima						
1968-69 .....	1.0	3.8	4.8	<sup>1</sup> 1.1	<sup>2</sup> 3.7	3.5
1969-70 .....	1.3	3.6	4.9	<sup>1</sup> 1.2	<sup>2</sup> 3.7	3.6
1970-71 .....	1.3	2.8	4.1	<sup>1</sup> 1.0	<sup>2</sup> 3.1	3.4
1971-72 .....	.7	3.1	3.8	<sup>1</sup> .9	<sup>2</sup> 2.9	N.A.
Beans, snap						
1968-69 .....	11.4	51.8	63.2	25.1	36.2	49.4
1969-70 .....	13.4	47.3	60.7	26.7	34.3	49.9
1970-71 .....	10.7	47.6	58.3	25.4	31.5	50.4
1971-72 .....	8.0	<sup>3</sup> 48.9	56.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corn, sweet						
1968-69 .....	4.3	59.3	63.6	23.6	40.0	53.3
1969-70 .....	10.3	49.4	59.7	21.1	38.6	50.4
1970-71 .....	9.3	47.0	56.3	20.2	36.1	49.3
1971-72 .....	7.0	53.8	60.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Peas, green						
1968-69 .....	6.6	36.2	42.8	20.7	22.1	34.5
1969-70 .....	8.3	32.1	40.4	20.3	20.1	34.1
1970-71 .....	6.3	28.7	35.0	17.9	17.1	30.7
1971-72 .....	4.3	33.2	37.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. - Not available. <sup>1</sup> Shipments to November. <sup>2</sup> November 1 stocks. <sup>3</sup> Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association.

**Table 14.—Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1970, 1971, and 1972**

Item	State	Week ended					
		1970-71			1971-72		
		Nov. 14	Dec. 19	Jan. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
F.o.b. shipping points							
Porto Rico, cured (U.S. No. 1 50 lb. crt.) . . . . .	S.W. Louisiana	---	4.50	4.50	6.00	5.88	5.88
Porto Rico, cured (crt., ctn., and bu. bkt.) . . . . .	Eastern N. Carolina	---	4.12	4.00	---	4.88	4.60
		Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1970-71			1971-72		
		Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 19	Nov. 16	Dec. 14	Jan. 18
		<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Terminal markets							
New York							
Porto Rico (50 lb. ctn.) . . . . .	N. Carolina	---	4.65	4.75	6.25	5.75	5.75
Chicago							
Porto Rico, cured (50 lb. crt.) . . . . .	Louisiana	---	5.50	5.35	7.00	6.75	6.85

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are

submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

**Table 15.—United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1970 and 1971**

Commodity	1970	1971		
	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>	<i>Dols.</i>
Potatoes . . . . .	1.96	1.78	1.77	1.80
Sweetpotatoes . .	5.54	4.29	5.04	5.95
Beans, dry edible	9.34	11.10	11.10	11.00
Peas, dry field . .	4.30	3.20	3.02	3.02

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

**Table 16.—Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1969, 1970, and 1971<sup>1</sup>**

States and Classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <sup>2</sup>		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Michigan . . . . .	671	590	590	1,210	1,040	1,010	8,119	6,136	5,959
New York . . . . .	78	65	62	1,150	1,150	1,280	897	748	794
Northwest <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	276	307	297	1,725	1,768	1,745	4,760	5,428	5,183
Southwest <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	261	280	240	836	828	871	2,182	2,318	2,091
California									
Large lima . . . . .	45	34	25	1,710	1,640	1,590	770	558	398
Baby lima . . . . .	26	26	22	1,655	1,840	1,820	430	478	400
Other . . . . .	133	114	101	1,305	1,430	1,330	1,736	1,630	1,343
Total California .	204	174	148	1,439	1,532	1,447	2,936	2,666	2,141
United States . . . . .	1,490	1,416	1,337	1,268	1,221	1,209	18,894	17,296	16,168

<sup>1</sup> Includes beans grown for seed. <sup>2</sup> Cleaned basis. <sup>3</sup> Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Minnesota and North Dakota. <sup>4</sup> Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.



**Table 17.—Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types  
United States, 1971 and total by types 1970**

Type	Mich- igan	Idaho	Wyo- ming	Nebras- ka	Washing- ton	Colo- rado	New York	Cali- fornia	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total	
										1971	1970
	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Pea, navy . . . . .	5,209								4	5,213	5,163
Great northern . . . . .		324	89	1,116					25	1,554	1,427
Pinto . . . . .	165	960	361	401	115	1,929			838	4,769	5,301
Red Kidney . . . . .	300	41					468	377	4	1,190	1,302
Small red . . . . .		204			167					371	585
Large lima . . . . .								398		398	558
Baby lima . . . . .								400		400	478
Small white <sup>2</sup> . . . . .					76			302		378	342
Blackeye . . . . .								413		413	712
Other . . . . .	285	495			71		326	251	54	1,482	1,408
U.S. total . . . . .	5,959	2,024	450	1,517	429	1,929	794	2,141	925	16,168	17,296

<sup>1</sup> Includes Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah. <sup>2</sup> Includes flat small white. Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.

**Table 18.—Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production  
1969, 1970 and 1971<sup>1</sup>**

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>pounds</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
Minnesota . . . . .	6	7	7	1,450	1,100	1,600	87	77	112
North Dakota . . . . .	2	2	2	1,300	950	1,350	26	19	27
Idaho . . . . .	125	123	97	1,750	1,500	1,940	2,188	1,845	1,882
Washington . . . . .	155	143	129	1,670	1,280	2,100	2,589	1,830	2,709
Oregon . . . . .	11	15	12	1,600	1,200	1,650	176	180	198
United States . . . . .	299	290	247	1,694	1,362	1,995	5,066	3,951	4,928

<sup>1</sup> Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

Crop Production, annual summary, SRS, USDA.



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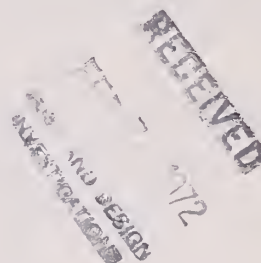
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